# BATTLE IN PARAGUAY.

Another Desperate Engagement Between President Mitre and the Dictator Lopez.

## **HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.**

Four Thousand Paraguayans Said to Have Fallen.

The Allied Loss Smaller But Still Serious.

Complete Defeat of the Paraguayans.

# REJOICINGS IN BUENOS AYRES.

BURNOS ATRES, May 26, 1866.

e the stirring battle of May 2, accounts of which atil the 9th. On that day President Mitre intended to se, and, if need be, give battle. He sent General sorward to make a feint, and fifteen thousand s were in motion when it was discovered that they utflanked by the Paraguayans, and a sudden re-

POSITION OF THE ALLED ARMY. aragusy is not very monacing, as it is only sufficient to cread the encampment, and is protected by the cans and mortars of the iron-clads and steamers that rists a month after landing.

ies to Humaita. The road is narrow and its sides deep marshes and impenetrable jungles. at about each mile there are a trench and earthworks o nd at each place it is possible for a small force to keep at bay a large army. From these facts and oth ers many believe that entering upon Paraguayan soil was the beginning of toil and uncertainty for the allies. CRACK CORPS OF BRANKLANS

On May 13 a transport carried four hundred Brazilians eruits, from Corrientes to Itapira, the location of head quarters. The steamer anchored at a bank level with its deck, and in eighteen minutes the decks were cleared I the whole body were on the march with flying ore and stirring music. The officers were white but chiefly blacks or mulattoes. There were ng them about thirty soldiers wearing decoration

with some other inferron as sometic of battle.
These are permitted to eat at the table, are not compelled to do any camp drudgery, and are always honored and carefully provided for. These adorned soldiers were chiefly white.

Bay Thinks in Lopez's Camp.

On May 14 the allies were astounded by heavy firing Lopez ired one shot from his campa, evidently a salute, but why no one could ted. At sandown there was another eatited of the same kind squally systerious. It has been said that Lopez is so scarce of powder that he lances his praconers of war, but this day's actually does not look his it.

REATY INTER OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

Cattle are carried over for provision for the army at the rate of one shousand age, consumption for the army is bed in the early the location of the army is bed in the early the location of the army is bed in the cases of overy malignant type prevais. Simalized for early and age, consumption, dysentery, and typhoid fover are fear-ully rite. Pleamer loads of sick are of the sont away, while the deash is camp are very numerous. Never has a South American army been accepted to bury its dead as is that of the allies.

The most active preparations are in progress for a decisive step forward. Horses are coming forward, cattle are carried to bury its dead as is that of the allies.

The most active preparation are in progress for a decisive step forward. Horses are coming forward, cattle are accomplainting; and so near is the day of action that already the tents have been taken from the soldiers, and they were preparate to strike. Precident, has cased to wear this gay inform, and now goes about with an old tark what and the undress garb of the commonest soldier. It is said that the masses of the land. They seem to the formation of the care of the said that the masses of the lands of the formation of the complete requires to the surface of the commonest soldier. It is said that the masses of the lands of the formation of the complete required to the commonest soldier. It is said that the masses of the

They seem to favor his schemes, and many of them serve him as their master. To eccape from him, since the war began, is an impossibility.

Our.reports from as impossibility.

Our.reports from as many and how the utmost destination of many articles deemed necessary for ordinary life—for example, costos cloth, sait, I ather, &c.

The PARAMA RIVER EXPECTION.

Baron Porto Allegro has been beard from on the river Parama. He reached the pass ou that river, en roast for Paramay from Brazil, and he found an island in the middle of the river occupad by four hundred Paraguay and te dispute his passage. No fears are entertained of his being able to pass, as he has ten thousand troops, and there is little danger of any formidable force meeting him.

PROGRAMION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF RUENOS ATRES.
On the 22d inst. the Vice President, Senor Dr. Don Marcos Par, resigned his high trust. Once before he wrote his resignation, but was induced to withhold it. He offers only the reason that he conscientiously feels imadequate to the high duties of the office. As President little is absent as deeral-in-thisf of the army, the Sensie must now choose a Vice President, who will virtually dill the office of President during the war.

The choice will probably fall on Senor Don Valentin Alsins, who has been twice Governor of this province, and whose son, Adolfo, is now Governor. As all our disarchences in positics for the last few years have grown out of the strifes between the national and the provincial governments we may now hope to have harmony between them through their respective chiets, father and son.

The Paramians are making great exertions to draw the

The Brazillans are making great exertions to draw the trade of Canada directly to them. They export by cargoes colee, sugar, cocea, gumelastic, devocuds and nider, and they obtain in return fish, four, lumber, grain, polatoes and manufactured articles. All three things have generally gone to Brazil from the United States, but now it is preposed to make the trade direct.

Burnos Avans, May 29, 1866. BARD FOUGHT BATTLE IN PARAGRAY.

Yesterday morning, at three o'clock, the Aliado, a dematch steamer, arrived in port, bringing from the seat of war only one letter, and that was from Senor Den Mariano Caba!, a contractor for the army, written to his

on a general engagement in order to gain better ground for encampment resulted in a very hardly conset basile on May 24. The field of battle was between Essere (marshy creek) Belleco and Estere Bianco,

took place on the 24th ultimo, and the brunt of it

THE BATTLE. On the 20th the General-in-Chief moved his whole army to the borders of Estero Bellaco, where the Paraguayans had fortified themselves. A cavalry charge, and a few Brazilians and Oriental battalions ordered to attack, were sufficient to dislode the enemy from the The allies, having crossed the Paso of the

point. The alike, having crossed into read of the Estero Bellaco, made some reconnoissances on the 21st and 22d, and prepared everything for an attack.

General Mitre had ordered the assault of the enemy's intrenched camp to take place on the 24th. Before, intrenched camp to take place on the 24th. Before, intrenched camp to take place on that day, at hair past eleven in the morning the enemy, with his whole power, attacked the lines of the allies in three columns, ng of over twenty thousand men, com Resquin and another general, probabl PIRRY ORSET OF THE PARAGUAYANS.

ire and fiank with extraordinary bravery, bring at battations of infantry and eight of cavalry is half on the right flank. From the very beginning the battle along the whole line became general. Although the allied artillery poured a murderous fire into the adthe allied artillery poured a murderous fire into the advancing Paraguayan columns, still the latter attempted to break the line at different-points; and, in this attempt such was their fury that the fight became a hand to hand one in a few minutes—their cavalry dashing up to the mouths of the canner of the alies. A Paraguayan column of three thousand men even had the audactity to get in the rear of the alies, but they were repulsed by a Brazilian division. The Orientals and Brazilian, occupying the centre and the left flank, suffered the most; the Arrentin s on the right had a smaller number of the enemy to contend with, and embraced the uppor tunity of redeeming themselves from the opprobrium cast on them at the consumucement of the struggle, through the flight of four hundred of their cavalry before the Paraguayans, who charged them nearly to Itapira, about three miles to the rear of the army.

After four hours hard fighting the Paraguayans withdrew, beaten and roused, to their forrified camp.

LOTHER OF THE PAR GUAYANS.

The estimated losses on the side of the Paraguayans are set down in room numbers at four thousand killed and from two thousand to three thousand wounded and prisoners, while the Brazilians put down their less at only three hundr d killed and six hundred wounded. It is true, the Erazilians acknowledge that the Orien a battalions were much cut up. The allies tost a great many superior officers. Generals Osorio and Framero were wounded, the form rinaving a horse killed under him. The file ing Paraguayans could not be pursued by reason of the bad ground, abounding in swamps, thickels and lagoons.

REMORS APD REPORTS.

It was expected that another battle would be fought on the following day, namely, the 25th; but it does not seem to have come off, for if it had another steamer would have, probably, arrived with the news by this thee. Some bulletins, published in Hennes Ayres, report the Paraguayans as retreating to Humalia; but this must be received with canton, as the Paraguayans hav always bee

escaping thereto, turous surrounding us, which does not permit or an surrounding us, which does not permit or an continued pursuit.

In proper time I will have the honor of remitting the bulletin of the allied army, which I will have published so soon as I receive the reports to which I referred, upon an account of the surrounding t

Forthity.

God guard your Excellency.

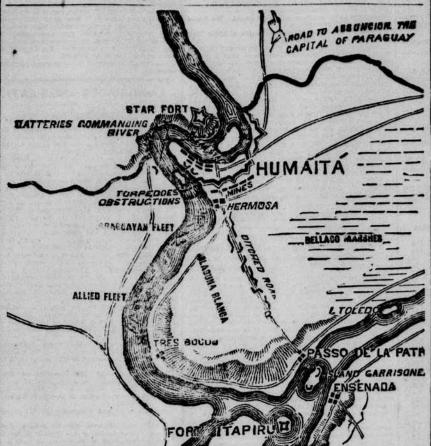
BARTHOLOME MITRE.

Enere (parely creek) Belieco and Estero Bianco, and latte dryant clover A. M. Ull dive P. M. Of the allies from bail peak cloven A. M. Ull dive P. M. Of the allies from bail peak cloven A. M. Ull dive P. M. Of the allies in the Brazilians were chiefly occupied, and the vigor and bravery of both sides are without a parallel in South American warfare.

The allies had within call thurty thou mad men, but have been there and to be twenty thousand, and the control of the allies, and a strong recommissance was prepared to research there were engaged do a not yet appear. Of Paragrayans there were and to be twenty thousand, and the control of the allies and strong recommissance was prepared to the Bear of the allies and the strong and a strong recommissance was prepared in the Paragrayans taking advantage of the creeks and the wind and a strong recommissance was prepared to the bear of the allies and a strong recommissance was prepared in the allies and a strong recommissance was prepared in the allies and a strong recommissance was prepared in the allies and a strong recommissance was prepared in the allies and a strong recommissance was prepared in the allies and a strong recommissance was prepared in the same and the allies and a strong recommissance was prepared to the significant. There are reported taken by the allies a strong recommissance was prepared to the allies and the allies and the allies and a strong recommissance was strong recommissance was prepared in the same better appearance, and while there is an investment of the same and the main body of the life in fainty general and the strong the day, and a strong recommissance was a strong recommissance was a strong recommissance was prepared to the same body of the allies and the strong the allies and the same body of the allies and the same and the same body of the allies and the same and the same body of the allies and the same and the same and the same body of

# THE ROUT OF THE PARAGUAYANS.

Great Battle Near Humaita on May 24----The Paraguayans Defeated With Heavy Loss.



are correct was current that the fort of Corupaity, astacked by land and water had seccumbed, and that the
fleet had then pushed on to Humattá. This, however,
is in all likelihood premature, and the fleet does not
seem to have undertaken any movement up to the i aving of the Corrientes mail. The iron-clad Tamandar's
was being fitted with an apparatus to lit the torpodoes
reported to be lad in the channels of the Paracus,
The Paracusyans had this river piled in the neighborhood of 'ur-paity, and had sunk a vessel laden with
stone right in the narrow pussage they had left unpiled.
The Gunlegusy had been raised by the Brazilians after
their cart re of I lanifu and had been generously banded

capture the cannon piacet to protect its rear, was so vigorously attacked by a Brazilian division that its retreat was cut off and it was nearly aunihilated.

LETTER FROM THE FIELD BY AN EYE WITNESS.

[From the Buenos Ayres Nacion Argentina (extra) May 28.]

The people of Buenos Ayres will rejoice at the news of the brilliant and decisive victory ach even by the allies near Estero Bellaco on May 24. The bordes of the enemy have been completely annihilated. We have received the following letter from our worthy friend Senor Don Mariano Cabal, to whom the honor is due of having first communicated the news of the victory of the allies through our columns to the people of Buenos Ayres.—

First or Yuroxi, May 24—6 P. M.

To-day we have triumphed over the despot of Paraguay. Our victory has been complete and decisive. Six thousand Paraguayans have been stan by our brave soldiers. We have taken a larce number of prisoners, and captured four pieces of artillery and a number of flags. The battle lasted from half past eleven o'clerk in the morning till five in the evenius. The Brazi an army, with its worthy commander, took the principal part in the fight, in which our lesses, to say the least, must have been considerable. General Sampayo and Commander Poychoto—both Brazilians—are wounded, as also some other officers of note, whose names at present 1 do not remember. Colonel Rivero, and Commander Pozento and Basavilbaso, of the Argentine army, are killed. The Paraguayans fought with the greatest bravery, their cavairy charging our infantry and advanctly even to the cannon's mouth. Alas' what a pity that these brave men should have sacrificed that which I have given above, for I was on the field white the battle raged and visited the various corps. You will perceive, therefore, that my account must be correct and trustworthy. I congratiate you and all my frends in Buenos Ayres on the splendid triamph of our arms, and pray you to accept the compliancins of yours, obediently.

obediently,

The Pinsterers' Convention at Philadelphia.

Innanearma, July 12, 1866.

The Plasterers' National Convention assembled to-day. The following motions convention assembled to-day. The following motions were interested:—New York, Brocklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Pallimore, Detroit, New Orieans, Chicago, Portland, Yonkers, Philadelphia, St. Lonis, Uncusnatt, Paterson and Boston. The Convention organized by electing Robert Stevenson, of Baltimore, President; J. R. Kornan, of Detroit, Vice President; Thomas Houlahan, of New York, Secretary; R. N. Stockton, of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

The whole session was taken up in reading the reports of the various secleties, all of which showed the unanimary of action that writes in this branch of business, and also desire to co-operate with the employers for the material benefit of all concerned.

Not the State Treasurer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your report of the examination of Mrs. Eleanor William! I find my mame coupled with that of State Treasurer of Chiffernia. This is not the case. I do not understand the cause of the mistake, as there were no questions asked as to my profession or calling unless it was confounded with that of Receiver of Public Money of the California has endier, which differ I had.

NEW York Main II that

## CANADA.

Proceedings of the Canadian Parlia ment-Want of Confidence in the Ministry-Opposition to the Tariff-Protection of Canadian Industry Advocated— The Provincial Secretary Created Minister of the Canadian Navy. &c.

OTTAWA, C. W., July 12, 1868.

The one hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne was celebrated to-day with the usual rejoicing by the Orangemen throughout Upper Canada and in this city. They formed in a procession of and in this city. They formed in a procession of a thousand strong, and marched through the principal streets. Each lodge was preceded by a band, playing such lively airs as the "Protestant Boys," "Boyne Wa-ter" and "Groppies Lie Down."

The Mayor of the city took part in the procession, and

MOSTREAL, C. E., July 12, 1666.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pree and Accepted Masons of Canada was held in this city yesterday. The various lodges East and West were ably represented, and the gathering of the fraternity was unusually large and interesting. We observed upon the dais many of the old familiar faces—Most Worshipful Brothers Wilson, Harrington, Simpson and Bernard, the fathers of Masonry in Canada, supported by R. W. Brothers Stevenson, Bull; Franck, Degrasse, of multes alice.

The Grand Lodge was opened by Most Worthy Brother Simpson, the Grand Master, in ample form, who read a most interesting and able address, reviewing the Masonic and other unportant incidents of the past year. To-day the first order was the election of the Grand Officers for the coming year. The Most Worshipful Brother Colonel Wm. Wilson, Ll. D., and the first Grand Master of Canada was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Right Worthy Brother A. A. Stevenson was re-elected Deputy Grand Master. The election of the subordinate officers takes place to night. To-night the bruthren of St. George's Lodge, Montreal, entertain the bruthren of St. George's Lodge, Montreal, entertain the bruthren of St. George's Lodge, Montreal, entertain the bruthren of the Grand Lodge will probably close to-morrow evening, by which time it is believed the bretteren of the Mysic Tie will have wound up the important business connected with Masonic affairs for the current year. The position of the Grand Lodge is highly grailtying. They have on hand now upwards of twenty thousand dollars, and this fund is to be hereafter appropriated for decayed Massons their wildows and orphass.

The free trade meeting called for to-day was postponed indefinitely. A large meeting of all classes of citizens assembled last night at the court House in opin air, and strong r solutions were passed condemoning the withdrawal of the province.

The Stelley of the subject is manifested through out the province.

The solutions were passed condemoning the withdrawa

 The weather yesterday was considerably warmer than on Wednesday. The following are the thermometrical on Wednesday. The following are the indications for the last four years:

In the early part of the day the sky was thickly covered

tell.

SUNSTROKES.
A woman named Mary A. Williams, residing in Jersey City, was prestrated by heat about four o'clock yeater-add afternoon, on Chatham street, near William, Officer J. H. Wilson summond the Coroner, Dr. Nammann, to her assistance. She was conveyed to a store close at hand, where the physician gave her the necessary attention, and she was soon sufficiently recovered to proceed to her home in Jersey City.

At half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon officer George Irwin brought to the Fourth precinct station house a warman named Inabella Scarnan, who had mecunibed to the heat a short time previously at the corner of Receively and South arreck. Dr. Hudsen gave her medical assistance and she wan in a short time able to present to her residence, at 201 West Thirty-Stat affects.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Three Cases of Cholera Reported in New -No New Cases at Quarantine our More Cases in Brooklyn-Three esult Fatally-Trial of Steam Disin-cilge-The Street Cleaning Commission - Washington Market and the Board of Health in Court, &c.

The builetin of the Board of Health yes ained the following:—

tained the following:—

BULLERI OF THE FURILD REALTH FOR THE TWEFTY-FOUR

BOURS BERING AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

TRURBLAY, July 12.—Cases of cholera:—Ellen Carrol,

TRURBLAY, July 12.—Cases of cholera:—Ellen Carrol,

St. Ireland, married, living as No. 8 Franklis street,
rear; after d arrings of three days' duration, fell into

collapse, yesterday morning at four o'clock, living at

3:30 P. M. Premises in good condition and disinfected.

A case of cholera at Eighty-fourth street and Ninth

avenue was reported last ovenling—Impactor White in

attendance. Patient in collapse at ten P. M. Premises

quarantine purposes, and ships will then be sole to enterport after a delay of a few hours, instead of being detained for several weeks.

A meetins of the Commission was held at the Mayor's
office yesterday, to take into considerat on the matters
complianed of by the Fresident of the Metropolitan
Board of Health in his letter to the contractors of July
9. After some discussion of the subject, the Corporation Counsel moved that the Inspector of Street Cleanting be instructed to report whether the carts employed
by the contractors are suffil ientity tight for the removal
of ashes and garbage, and whether the carts are sent
daily through the streets for the removal of sarbage and
sabas, and a bell rung to give notice of their presence.
Which was agreed to. On motion of the Comptroller the
Counsel to the Corporation was requested to report at
the acts meeting that in his opinion constituted "garbage," as provided for in the contract for sweeping the
stree s, and whether it is incumbent on the contractors
under their contract to r move decayed meats, ish, vegtables. &c., from stores of persons engaged in such
business.

The Commission adjourned to meet on Monday next.

QUARANTINE.

The matters at quarantiae were yesterday in a state of quiescence. Nothing further can be concerning adults since our last report. There me children, it is true, who were afficted with infantum, out of course this is a simple summer which a well-are consecured. In the mend

procure the means.

4th. That the contracts for street cleaning, the removal
of night sol, dead animals, garbage, &c. have been made,
and are now controlled by the Board of Alderman, the Board
of Health having no power to make contracts, and can on y
act for the abstement of existing anisances, and all complaints for the non-performance of terms of such contracts
should be made to the Aldermen of the respective wards.

5th. That as there have been a few undoubted cases of
Asiatic chelers in our city, the utmost attention should be
paid to cleanliness. Offensive privies should be disinfected
with a solution of copperas (ten pounds to a painful of
water), and ceilars and badly ventilated rooms with the
chloride of lime.

From the Lordon Lancet, June 27.]
Riveted by the war which has broken out on the Continent public attention for the moment has been diverted from the cholera.

The progress of the disease in Eastern as well as Western Europe has, however, during the past month been such as to require narrow attention.

The epid mic has broken out in Jassi, Focktcham and other towns of Moldo Wallachian territory. It is to be presumed also that the malady has resumed its activity in the southwestern provinces of European Rissia, as active measures against in have been aiready adopted in St. Petersburg.

In Holland the disease is widely prevalent. From its first appearance in May (9) to the 13th of June 724 cases and 431 deaths had been reported in Leyden, 216 cases and 431 deaths in St. Gravenbare; 356 cases and 230 deaths in Delit; 708 cases and 435 deaths in Rotterdam; 160 cases and 50 d aths in Gonda; and 355 cases and 159 deaths in Utrecht. In Prosia chosera has declared itself in Stettin, Bertin Sweinemurch, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Neustait, Eberwald, Cammin, Araswalde and several villages. From the 2st to the 9th of June they were 163 fatal cases in Stettin. Skriy-fre cases occurr d in two days at Araswalde.

The disease has not yet shown much activity in Bertin and the vicinity—the cases, indeed, would appear to have been scattered mainly in the suburbs.

The epidemic skill lingers in the melphborhood of Altenburg (Saxony), and it is reported to have shown itself at Chennitz and near Echternach, on the Rhine.

The need of watchfulness at Liverpool is taught by what has befalled Anterny. A short time age cholera broke out on board an em grant ship, the Agues, in Antwerp port. The disease has now appeared in the city, and to the 16th of June there had, on the Rhine.

The need of watchfulness at Liverpool is taught by what has befalled Antwerp. A short time age cholera broke out on board the Agues, in France the epidemic skill place in the same and the same and the emigrants of cholera having appeared among the returning Molam

A Joneson Paren is Mexico. J. Hankhead Magnuder, of the late rebel army, bas continued the publication of the Times newspaper in the city of Mexico since the death of Henry Watkins Allen, formerly Confederate Governor of the State of Louisiana. The Times promises to support the administration of President Johnson, and

favors his reconstruction policy,

Consecutive,—The conservative republicans of Connec ficut have called a State convention to meet at New Haven on the let of August; the convention will appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Meeting of Italians.
THE FLAGS OF ITALY AND AMERICA DEPLAYS
SPEECHES. MUSIC, ENTHUSIASM.

worth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, under the auspices of the Italian Central Permanent Committee of this city. The stand was decorated with the American and Sardinian

wished to see all crowned beals cast down and thrones overthrown.

M. Drw, as one of the people—a workman bimnelf—came there to recite a ulogium upon Garibaidi.
His style was quite declamatory. His dacourra, which was in French verse, consist d of praises of Garibaidi, who "is going to cast down the crowned tyrants of Italy, that smite with the sword, as well as the priestheod, that that insults a down-trodden people with blows from the cross. (Applayse.) His appeals for liberty ex-ended to all races, all people and all colors. Liberty, liberty or all. (Applayse.) He characterized Bonaparte sa mouster. (Loud applause.) He dinounced his as having wished to strangle the Mexican republic (Applause.) He called upon all republicans to march forward to Vienna, Berlin, scaecow, and overthrow crowned tyranta. Signor Macsy then stated that now, when the sons of Italy were spilling their blood upon the fields of battle, would request that they adopt practical measures and place tice committee in the position to forward their brethren here who have fought in the fields of '48 and '59, and who would now like to return to their native country during this her supreme effort for independence. He said View in guestic to them repeated the same and all that was dear to them repeated the same sintment, which was re-schood from prisons and tombs, even throughout Venice. He called upon them to be bold and fearless, rensembering the action of factiles.

The official vote for the constitutional am nament the ranchising persons engaged in the late rebellion was outsided yesterday, and the amendment was declared to the constitutional amendment was declared to the constitution of Disfranchipement of Rebels in West Vir-

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

rary Journal in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD for the present week, age re

"THE DIAMOND CROSS," THE GREAT STORY OF AMERICAN BOGIETT, BY WILLIAM BARNET PHILLIPS. WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE WEEKLY HORALS.

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DIAMOND CROSS." TRAME.—Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Pive copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15. Single copies, Pive cents each. A limited number of advertisements in-

# serted in the Wersty Heralia

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